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# New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1897.

## THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Porte declared its intention to attack Greece in Thessaly unless the Powers re-strained hostile action by Greece in Crete.

The Canadian Indian Famine Fund amounts to The Canadian Indian Famine Fund amounts to \$350,000, — An insane man caused much excitement by his actions in the French Chamber of Deputies. — General Weyler continues his advance in Santa Clara Province, Cuba, laying the country waste as he proceeds. — It is expected that the Queen will again offer Lord Salisbury a dukedom, an offer which he declined in the Jubilee year. the Jubilee year.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session. Senate: An amendment to the Arbitration Treaty was framed by the Foreign Relations Committee; the treaty was again discussed in executive session. — House: The Sunday Civil Appropriation bill was considered, the debate ranging from river and harbor improvements to the tariff and Cuba. DOMESTIC .- Dr. W. Seward Webb and a

party with him called on Major McKinley in Canton, John Palmer, Secretary of State, visited the President-elect in General Stewart L. Woodford's interest; Colonel Albert Clarke, of Bos-ten, is said to be slated for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.— The dynamite cruiser the Treasury. — The dynamite cruis Vesuvius ran the blockade of Charleston Harbor by Admiral Bunne's fleet. — The Cromwell Line steamer Louisiana went ashore at the South Pass entrance of the Miscissippi River. — Sales of print cloths for the week at Fall River were the heaviest on record. — Gentral J. O. Shelby died at his home near Adrian, wo. — Preparations for the inauguration of McKinley and Hobart on March 4 are proceeding actively in Washington. — The Merchants' National Bank of Helma, Mont., failed. CITY.—The joint legislative committee con-inued its investigation of the affairs of the lugar Trust. — The third annual show of the Sugar Trust. — The third annual strategy of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers closed. — The carnival of sports of the New-Jersey Athletic Club was held at Madison Square Garden. —— Stocks were weak and

THE WEATHER - Forecast for to-day: Fair est, 32 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 27%

The Tribune to-day consists of Three Parts, containing thirty-two pages, and, in addition, "Twinkles," a colored pictorial weekly of sixteen pages. See that your newsdealer supplies you with a complete copy.

### THE CUSTOM HOUSE JOB.

If the real purpose of the appropriation on \$5,000,000, ostensibly to make a beginning of a new Custom House building in this city, is to furnish comfortable places for five commissioners, at a salary of \$5,000 each for an indefinite period, with the erection of the building as a mere incident thereto, the bill passed by the Senate and now under consideration in the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds answers that purpose admirably. If, on the other hand, the main purpose is to secure the erection in the commercial metropolis of a Government building sufficiently ornamental to satisfy the demands of correct taste, without sacrificing anything of the requirements of utility and adaptability to the special uses to which it is to be devoted; and if the same reasonable regard is to be had for economy in expenditure and the wise avoldance of extravagance and waste as any business corporation would exercise in similar circumstances, then no commission of five men, or even of three men, is necessary. The Government has already salaried officials in whose prescribed duties precisely the functions of such a commission are included. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department is presumed to be competent for this work, and to have a sufficient force of competent assistants in his department to execute it without calling for outside advice, aid or supervision. If that department is inefficient for its legitimate duties, it should be either revolutionized or abolished. If it is competent and fit, let it do the work it is paid for. Mr. White, of Illinois, was quite right in his

contention before the committee, on Friday, that the business of superintending the erection of the building falls properly within the province of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Super vising Architect, and that there is no call whatever for the appointment of a salaried commission-least of all such a commission as is named in the bill, made up almost exclusively of politicians, wholly unfitted by experience or training for the task assigned them. Whatever may be their business qualifications in other directions, no one who knows them will pretend for a moment that they have any fitness, special or general, for this service. As experts in architecture or in the details of construction there isn't one of them, with the exception of Mr. Post, who is a professional architect, whom any poultry-raiser in the possession of his senses would ever think of intrusting with the supervision of the erection of a hencoop. Except for international arbitrator between them, for the the fact that the public has become somewhat accustomed to seeing sinecures created for poli- itony of fate that monarch is actually threatticians and appointments made to important ened with war in his own dominions as a replaces in atter disregard of qualifications or fitness or anything else except partisan activity, the proposition to appoint these five men upon such a commission would be greeted with gen-

eral derision. If the experience we have had in commissions of this kind-and especially at Albany, where it is now in contemplation to abolish entirely better protection of the independence and neuthe Capitol Commission-counts for anything, trality of the two kingdoms. Norway cannot, the proposed Custom House would certainly not of course, negotiate such treaties herself, befive-more likely ten-years. At that rate its but is compelled to transact all her diplomatic very likely \$500,000, by the salaries of these ter. The Norwegian Parliament has twice

it in full view of a constantly increasing deficit in the Treasury and in the face of most pro- of the Norwegian Liberals, pass it a third time, fuse professions of retrenchment in expenditure and economy in administration on the part ply with the request. And if Sweden does not of the majority voting it. There is an urgent need for a new Custom House. As between the two locations proposed, we believe a large majority of citizens engaged in commerce and especially interested favor the present site. But whether that or the Bowling Green cite be chosen, there is no question as to the propriety of intrusting the supervision of its construction in the regular way to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Supervising Architect, nor any question as to the impolicy and absurdity of saddling the Treasury with a useless expenditure of from a quarter to half a million dollars simply to furnish five sinecure places for active politicians. Commissions are out of date; sinecures are unpopular, and reasonable economy ought to be the practice of the Republican party when in power, not an empty profession in its platforms.

THE EASTERN CRISIS. The increasing disposition, not only at Constantinople, but elsewhere and generally, to regard the Great Powers as responsible for the Cretan troubles appears to be quite just. They are, in fact, responsible for all the phases and ramifications of the Turkish problem, since they have long been responsible for the very existence of Turkey itself. But their responsibility is especially immediate and patent in this case, for the arrangement of reforms effected last year was altogether of their making, and the execution of it thus far has been under their direct supervision.

As already intimated in these columns, the gendarmery business was the direct occasion of the present outbreak. The Cretans demanded a new police force in place of alien Turks. Turkey was willing to grant it, and to make up a new gendarmery of Greeks, both Cretan and Hellenie, and both Christian and Mahometan. But the Powers intermeddled, and insisted that the force should be composed exclusively of foreigners. It was, of course, difficult to find recruits who were familiar with both the Greek and Turkish languages, and so there was a deplorable delay in making up the new force, which gave the Cretans an idea the reforms were not being carried out in good faith, and also gave the turbulent and revolutionary spirits among them a chance to hatch trouble.

Intervention is often a good thing. But it must be done with both discretion and power. Once the Great Powers took the direction of Cretan matters into their own hands-which they practically did when they took them out of Turkish hands-they should have made sure, above all else, of keeping the peace. A few companies of their troops, acting as a temporary gendarmery until a new, permanent one could be formed, would have prevented all this trouble. Their neglect to provide such security must be deemed culpable, and it will best be atoned for by prompt action for the restoration of peace by the execution of all the promised reforms and by the placing of the much-troubled island upon a tranquil and prosperous basis. That is their moral duty, and the neglect of it will bring upon them not only moral condemnation, but incalculably serious physical troubles

#### LINCOLN.

We make our holidays all pretty much alike Religious and secular, joyous and mournful, they are celebrated by the mass of the people in the same manner. There is a more or less complete suspension of business, there are extra matinees at the theatres, there are sports and games of all seasonable kinds, and there is a considerable exodus of folk from the city for the day. A few men and women, here and there, get together to consider the significance of the occasion, and to commemorate it in a manner suitable to its special, individual character. It is to be re- have been deemed. Yet new they attain such gretted, no doubt, that far more do not do so; places, almost unchallenged. How? They have out it is not to be expected that they ever will, or not by any one who accepts Matthew Arnold's theory of the saving remnant.

The observance of the anniversary of Lincoln's Birthday is as yet a new thing, and is confined to a few States. In spite of, or perhaps because of, that fact, it is freer than most other holidays from whatever reproach is conveyed in the circumstances just noted. There was a considerable amount of thought and talk about Lincoin on Friday last, and some of it was uncom monly clear thought and convincing talk. And that was as it should be. For the only adequate justification of the making of this new holiday is that thus the people of this Nation shall be led to a more diligent study of the character and career of that illustrious man, and to a more faithful living up to the standard of citizenship and public service set by him.

Perhaps of all the many phases of the man none is at this time more worthy of attention than this, that while he was essentially and conspicuously a man of the people, he was just as essentially and conspicuously free from even a suspicion of demagogism. This is especially to be borne in mind, because he has of late been spuriously quoted as a demagogue by those who have sought the lustre of his name to gild their own dark schemes. Such attempts are as futile as they are false. He never truckled nor pandered to unworthy prejudices, nor "sold the truth to serve the hour"; no, and would not depended upon it. He belonged to the so-called masses, but he never by a single word or act endeavored to arouse their antagonism against the so-called classes. He was a poor man, but he neither expressed nor cherished envy of the rich. The Socialist, the repudiator, the revolutionist, can find no comfort for his cause in the career of Lincoln.

This anniversary has to some extent come to be regarded as a Republican party day, as "Jackson's Day" is largely deemed a Democratic anniversary. It is true that Lincoln was a Republican, a sturdy, stalwart Republican, and would still be one were he alive to day. His policies were Republican policies. Yet he was, in perhaps a more complete sense than any other President of our later years, the head of the whole Nation, without regard to party any more than to social class. He was a shining example of an intense partisan who was a still more intense patriot; and not the least of his glories is this, that, instead of making the Nation a vehicle for the aggrandizement and enrichment of his party, he made his party organization for the service and for the promotion of the best interests of the whole Nation.

### SCANDINAVIAN RELATIONS.

While England and America are talking of making King Oscar of Sweden and Norway an surer preservation of the peace, by a curious sult of attempts to secure arbitration. This is the newest phase of the long-standing controversy between the two Scandinavian kingdoms, and it threatens to come to a crisis within the present year. For some time Norway has been clamoring for the negotiation of arbitration treaties with other Powers, for the be completed under such a plan in less than cause she has no Foreign Minister of her own, cost would be increased certainly \$250,000, and business through the Swedish Foreign Minis-

and thus give Swedea one more chance to comcomply? "Let us." he says, "wait and see."

In the mean time Sweden, instead of negotiating arbitration treaties, is increasing her armaments on an unusual scale. Her purpose in this may be speculated upon. Her Prime Minister has declared that she "ought to be "able to speak Swedish to both the East and the West," which Mr. Biornson not unplausibly interprets as meaning she should be prepared to light both Russia and Norway. This idea is strengthened by the well-known fact that the Swedish Foreign Minister inclines toward close' relations with the Triple Alliance, while not a few Norwegians, of leading if not of light, have posing the cession to the latter of the Varanger Fiord and surrounding territory, making the Tana instead of the Pasvig the boundary between the two countries. Mr. Biornson delares that "the statement that the Norwegian is quite untrue." No doubt he speaks the truth as he sees it. But there certainly has been much talk among his followers about dissolving the Union, and it is believed many of them are in favor of such action unless Sweden grants certain demands which she has thus far teadfastly refused. Much will depend upon the Norwegian elections of next fall. If the Liberals carry the country by a large majority. as now seems probable, the outlook for peace in the northern peninsula will not be reassuring.

#### PERSISTENCE IN EVIL.

The good old orthodox doctrine of the "perse verance of the saints" cuts a small figure by the side of the practical perseverance of-those who are not saints. The love of the world for novelty, and its dislike of whatever has become monotonous and hackneyed, are facts abundantly made use of by evil-doers everywhere. When a great wrong is done, there is an outburst of public wrath, and a demand for its undoing. Sometimes the public sentiment is strong enough and lasting enough to prevall. More often it is not. The public wrath subsides, or is transferred to some new object, and the wrong has only to stick to its place, stubborn, sllent, pachydermatous, to win the day. The storm abates, and what at first seemed intolerable is at last accepted as inevitable.

When, for example, the elevated railroads seized a strip of Battery Park, destroyed the grass, and killed the trees, there was an outcry against them and a demand for their removal. But the protestors grew weary, and the "here we are and here we stay" policy of the roads prevailed. They are there to-day, and their presence is just as wrong as it ever was, only men have become tired of complaining of it When the danger and terror and butchery of "Dead Man's Curve" first became apparent, the city was up in arms against it. But those responsible for it simply went into their cyclone cellars till the storm should pass. It did pass. But the curve is still there, and its deadly work goes on unchecked. The same policy of "sawing wood and saying nothing" has been pursued by the perpetrators of innumerable other evils; all of which evils are entirely indefensible, yet exist through sheer pertinacity-and through the weariness of the public in well-doing.

The same principle is numerously illustrated in public life. There are to-day in conspicuous places men whose names were once a stench in the nostrils of the people; lobbyists, bribers, corruptionists, men who have betrayed both party and State. A few years ago the very mention of them in connection with any place of trust or honor would have been greeted with derision, so impossible would such appeintment or election not reformed. They are every whit as odious now as they ever were. The old indictments against them are valid still. They have simply lived down the opposition to them, and have done so not by showing themselves capable of better things, but by sheer, impudent, stolid, defiant perseverance in their cvil ways, until critleism of them has grown weary and condemna-

tion stale. It is an old story, old as sin itself. It has long been proverbial. It inspired the often quoted but seldom heeded lines about vice, which "to be "hated, needs but to be seen; but seen too oft, familiar with her face, we first endure, then "pity, then embrace." It inspired that other equally familiar and equally neglected saying, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, Perhaps it will always be so. Yet if the world really is growing better, and humanity is attaining a higher ethical standard, we ought one of these days to reach a point where the "staying powers" of virtue will be as great as those of vice, and where the zeal of good men for the good will be at least as strong and as enduring as that of bad men for the bad, and where there will be no such thing as "living down" an evil reputation except by bringing forth fruits meet for repentance and entering upon worthler ways

have done so had his election to the Presidency | RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES. An article on recent archaeological discoveries in Babylonia, which Professor A. H. Sayee has prepared for "The Contemporary Review," has attracted general attention. It cannot but be gratifying to Americans that these discoveries, which will undoubtedly revolutionize the accepted chronology of the world, were made by an American, Professor Hilprecht, the director of the Babylonian expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. The most important and at the same time most sensational result of his labors, carried on in the face of enormous difficulties, was the discovery of the ancient Babylonian city of Nippur, of which there had previously been no historical record. It is fair to say, however, that Professor Hilprecht's success was largely made possible by the work of two previous directors, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, of this city, and J. H. Haynes.

Nippur was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of the cities of Sumerina Babylonia, and reached a high degree of civilization, according to a conservative estimate, at least 6,000 years before the Christian era, or 2,000 years before the creation of the world, according to the popular chronology. Its magnificent temple was dedicated to the god called by the Sumerians Mul-il, or El-il, "the lord of the ghost world," who afterward became Bel, or Baal, when the Semites supplanted the Sumerians. It is among the ruins of this temple of Bel, rich in archaeological remains, that the American explorers have been working since 1888. Professor Hilprecht, whose competency for the work is acknowledged by Professor Sayce, says that we can no longer "hesitate to "date the founding of the temple of Bel and "the first settlements in Nippur somewhere be-"tween 6,000 and 7,000 B. C., possibly even earlier." And the chronological tablets and other remains which have been unearthed by the American explorers abundantly bear out this statement. Hitherto Egypt has been regarded as the seat of the oldest known civilization; but, for the present, at least, that honor must be awarded to Babylonia.

We have no space here to explain the mothod

five wholly unnecessary commissioners. And passed a resolution urging the Government to by which these conclusions are reached, except the Congress making the appropriation must do take such action, but without effect. It will to say that the Babylonians, like the Egyptians, retired tradesman of about two guineas. now, says Mr. Biornstierne Biornson, the leader kept a careful record of each king's reign on tablets, each year being marked by the salient event that occurred in it. Many thousands of these tablets have been discovered and deciphered, and from them a chronology has been constructed which, in the opinion of archaeol-

ogists, must be approximately correct. Nor do the archaeologists rest content with showing that the world is two or three thousand years older than it is commonly supposed to be. They find monuments and other evidences of still older civilization, when the characters used in writing were rude and hardly lifted above their pictorial forms. Far below the foundations of the temple of Nippur, says Professor Sayce, may yet be found relies of the beginnings of Babylonian writing. But what has already been found is of absorbing been coquetting with Russia, and actually pro- interest to the student of history, and, we may add, to the student of the Bible also. By no means all of the hundred thousand odd tablets discovered have yet been read, but those that have been read throw a flood of new light on the character and extent of early Babylonian "Liberals are desirous of dissolving the Union | civilization ages before the time when Adam and Eve were supposed to be in the Garden

It is, indeed, this reversal of the old chronology founded on the Biblical record, that will excite the greatest popular discussion. It is true that the popular chronology is simply that of Archbishop Usher, but he constructed it from the data furnished in the Bible, and no one who accepts the Bible as literally and infallibly true, not only in substance, but in detail, can accept the conclusion of the archaeolegists that the world is more than 6,000 years old. From the point of view of the old-fashloned believer in the Bible no amount of evidence furnished by ancient records can possibly impugn the literal truthfulness of the Biblical narrative. Christian men like Dr. Peters, however, will see in the revelations of archaeology a valuable help toward the true interpretation of the Bible. It will accentuate the fact that the Bible is an infallible guide in faith and morals simply, and not in history or science; but whatever view of archaeology may be taken by Christians, the student of history will find it both fascinating and instructive.

More weather, and of the good old-fashioned winter kind; to the well-nigh hopeless discomfiture of the Oldest Inhabitant.

The new Czar is finding out that there is a good deal of corruption, both in the civil and the army administration of his Empire, and will further learn that when he has exhausted all his efforts against it, a good deal will still be left. That has been the history of all his predecessors, and among the corruptionists have been some of their nearest relatives.

One of the most interesting events in the history of the pretty city of Toronto, Canada, will occur next summer. On August 18 the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science will begin in that city, and preparations for the event are already under way. The sum of £5,700 for expenses has been guaranteed by the city and the Dominion and Provincial governments, and a number of receptions and excursions are being arranged for the members. In fact, if they should accept all the hospitalities that will be offered to them they would have little time to devote to the meetings, which are to be held in the lecture-rooms of the University of Toronto and the School of Practical Science. The meeting of this famous body of scientists on the American Continent will be appropriately noted by kindred American societies. Many of the members of the American Association, which will meet in Detroit on August 9, will attend it, as will also delegations from other bodies. In this way the meeting will do much to promote that catholicity of impulse and purpose which is coming so largely to prevail among men of science.

It used to be Professor Wilson. After July 1 it will be President Wilson; and we shouldn't be surprised if he made a pretty good college presi

dent, too. It is no news that leading Cubans favor annexation to the United States. Well-informed men have known that for years. And doubtless that desire will one day be gratified. But the absorption of so large an alien body, with its differences of race and its peculiar religious and social systems, into this Union would be a mak attended with much difficulty and not to be lightly

Good for the Vesuvius and her shrewd commander; and not nearly so good for the North Atlantic squadron, that could not prevent her from breaking the blockade of Charleston.

The law, signed yesterday by the Governor, restoring the good old name of Fort Greene to what has of late years improperly been called Washington Park, in Brooklyn, is a most commendable one. The Mosaic injunction against the removal of landmarks is a good one to invoke against the changing of names once appropriately fixed; especially against the removal of memorials of the great Quaker warrior who was second only to Washington himself in our Revolutionary War, and who has scarcely yet received a tithe of the honors and commemoration his name deserves.

Nine miles east of Uniontown, Penn., on the north side of the old National turnplke, in a field belonging to the estate formerly in the possession of James Dickson, is the grave of Braddock, which is still well cared for and tend. ed. Pious hands guard and deck the resting place of the gallant but unfortunate warrior, who, here amid the wilderness, fell on sleep, his final action, though of bravery without stain, linking his name forever with calamity. The grave is protected by a fence and surrounded with trees, some of them brought from his native country and planted there. There are an English elm, two English larches, two Norway spruces and a willow from one of those growing above the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena, and there are also several varieties of American shrubbery. It is in better keeping than the graves of the great majority of our Revolutionary heroes-more shame to us-and the hands of those stretched out to protect and adorn it have been not only the bringers but the carriers forth of honor.

"Come over into Macedonia and help us," will probably soon be a much-heard cry. Greece may keep Turkey off the sea, and drive her out of Crete, but a big Turkish army in Macedonia will be another matter, with which the gallant Hellenes will find it difficult to deal.

A retired London tradesman advanced in years was suddenly seized with the fancy to buy a coffin. Once in his lodgings, he took a notion to se how one felt in it. He got in and lay down, but being old and stiff, he could not get out again. He lay there for several days, when his hall porter, not having seen him, broke open his door and found him in the condition described. He released him with some difficulty, and the coffin was sent away to the auction room. The same night the old tradesman died, and the next day an effort was made to recover the coffin, but it had been knocked down to an early customer, whose address was procured and who was followed up, when it was found that he had purchased it for his mother-in-law, who had died while on a visit to him. Her relics were already deposited in that receptacle, and he declined to give it up, even at an advance on the price he had paid. So a new one had to be obtained, the inci-

dent at large involving a loss to the estate of the MME. MELBA TO RETURN SOON.

PERSONAL.

President Patton, of Princeton, has accepted the invitation of the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University to deliver the chief address at the Com-memoration Day exercises of the university, on February 22.

The citizens of New Hampshire have raised \$8,709 with which they will erect a statue of President Pierce in some appropriate place

The Rev. Dr. Augusta J. Chapin, of Chicago, has returned from a year's travels in Europe and is now visiting friends in Boston. She is an alumna of the University of Michigan, and is said to be the only woman upon whom has been conferred the only woman upon whom has been conterred the degree of Doctor of Divinity. As a clergyman she has made a creditable record in the various pastorates she has held in Iowa City, Ia.; Lansing, Mich., Pittsburg, Penn.; Autora, Ill.; Omaha and Chicago. She is devoted to her profession, and declares that, with all her experience behind her, if it were hers to choose her vocation anew, she would still be a minister.

The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, of Philadelphia, has returned from his tour of investigation in Cuba. "Beyond Havana," he says, "the insurgent lines are on all sides, from six to twenty miles distant. There seems to be a kind of understanding that there shall be no fighting around the The Spanish soldiers go out on the railroad city. The Spanish soldiers go out on the failroad to Matanzas, right through the rebel territory, and no attempt is made to stop them. Trains could no attempt is made to stop them. Trains could castly be wrecked, but it is not done. Just before I came away the Spaniards got notice from the insurgents to sidetrack a train for a couple of nours and it was done. If they had refused to comply I doubt if the train would ever have reached Havana, but as it was the cars were not molested. Why, it's the funniest war I ever saw."

Some years ago the Rev. Dr. Crane, the father of Stephen Crane, the novelist, wrote a tract on popular amusements in which he condemned novel-reading as one of the vices of the age.

The Rev. Dr. E. L. Clark, of Boston, says that a man recently called on him and sought an interview. It soon appeared that this Christianized deseendant of Abraham had tea to sell. Dr. Clark aw no reason why he should withdraw trade from his regular grocer, and, though his caller indulged freely in persuasions and exhortations, the clergy-man was not to be inveigled into a purchase. All the vender of teas could do was to retire from the study, firing this parting shot as he lifted his hands in solemn protestation: "You a Christian minister, I a converted Jew! You'll not buy my tea. My God! I will turn Jew again!"

"In a gloomy and crowded part of Pentonville," says "London," "there lies an old and neglected graveyard which contains the remains of Grimaldi he famous clown; also the family grave of the Dibdins, though the great song-writer himse; does not dins, though the great song-writer himse, does not rest there; and the graves of many other persons more or less known in London annals. The Metropolitan Gardens Association has now begun to lay it out as a public garden, and the Clerkenwell Vestry will keep it in order as an open space for the calidren, the toilers and the aged of the locality. Gramalit's grave will be preserved and protected, and the hoodstones restored. The family tomb of the Dibdins will also be railed in, and likewise the tomb of Hardy, the famous astronomical clockmaker.

Miss Annie S. Peck is telling various towns in Massachusetts how she climbed the Matterhorn.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Shipping World" Year Book for 1897 is an encyclopaedia of information in regard to foreign commerce, its methods and regulations, postal services and laws, foreign money and its English and American value, weights and measures of different countries, the shipping of different nations, foreign ports, with their charges, depths of water pilotage and principal traffic, and the tariffs of all countries. It contains information for all merchants who have to do with foreign trade, for all travellers abroad, and for all who wish to discuss intelligently the effect of revenue laws in different

He-Why did you cut my waltz? I don't think it was square.

She-No; a waltz is generally supposed to be a round dance.—(Yale Record.

Congressman McLaurin, of South Carolina, couches for the following story in "The Washingon Post": "The late Constitutional Convention in South Carolina passed an educational qualification declaring that a voter to register must believe in a Supreme Being and be able to read or understand the Constitution when read to him. In the county of Horry, generally called 'the independent repubold negro came into the Supervisor's office

'Well, old man,' that officer said to him; 'do you know who the Supreme Being is?"

"'Oh, yes,' replied the old fellow; 'dat means de boss-de head ob de whole business.' " Well, who is He, what do you call Him?" asked

the Supervisor. "Oh, him is Mr. Johnny McDermott, de clerk ob

Sympathy.—Captain (to stowaway)—So, you young cascal, ran away from home did you? You ought o be thrashed for leaving home and thrashed igain for getting aboard a ship without permis-

ion.
Stowaway—Please, sir, my sister commenced takn' music lessons an' practisin' scales on the pianer,
n' I thought there wouldn't be no pianers on

The half-tone portraits of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and her elder daughter, Miss Vivian May Sartoris, in the article printed on another page of this issue, are from photographs by Gilbert. The portrait of Miss Rose Mary Sartoris, in the same article, is from a negative furnished by Davis &

Keeping the Peace.—Citizen (breathlessly)—A lot of roughs are rioting down the street, smashing windows and clubbing inoffensive citizens.

Policeman—Been smoking optium, I'm thinkin'. I'll run around and pull a Chinese laundry.—(New-

Syracuse is soon to have an art museum of which that city, it is said, will have reason to be proud. In December, 1896, the Regents of the University of the State of New-York granted a charter to the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, and the promoters of the enterprise are now getting their plans into final shape. The museum will be conducted on the lines of the Metropolitan and Boston Art museums. The general plans originated with Dr. George F. Comfort, recently dean of the College of Pine Arts of Syracuse University, who has been elected secretury and director of the museum. He will have charge of its administration and of the various colsections. After his graduation from the Wesleyan University, in 1857, he studied art in Boston, Italy and the Orient. He began the movement which resulted in the formation of the American Philologteal Association. He also organized the College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University. He was largely nstrumental in the founding of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he was a trustee and a member of the Executive Committee until he re moved to Syracuse in 1872.

"You have ruined my reputation as a literary man, sir!" exclaimed the frantic caller.
"How?" asked the astonished Sanday editor.
"That story of mine you published yesterday was a story with a surprise at the end of it. I had it worked carefully up to a climax, and the reader was to be kept in utter ignorance of the denouement until he reached the closing paragraph. You have away the whole blamea business in the head-lines you put over it?"

lnes you put over it?"

And with a howl of despair the rulned literary nan rushed out of the office.—(Chicago Tribune. In one of the old London banks a box was re-

ently found, containing money and valuables, which

had not been opened or called for in 160 years, and which now remains without a claimant. Incidents of like sort are not infrequent in banking history, though there is no other recorded instance of a package held in trust remaining so long unexamined. Some years ago the Merchants' National Rank of Baltimore discovered a box containing \$10,000 in bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the ownership of which could not at first be traced The coupons for the preceding fifteen years were still attached. It was finally discovered that the bonds belonged to the Hagerstown (Md.) Bank, and had been deposited as collateral. The president of the Hagerstown bank died; the cashier was superseded, and the institution lost all traces of the transaction. The disappearance of the securities, however, always remained an unpleasant mystery until it was thus happily cleared up. In one of the private banking houses of Frankfort, during the first half of the century, a box containing a large sum in money and securities was deposited for safe-keeping, and when called for a few days afterward could not be found. The banker had himself received it, and, as he supposed, put it in a place of security. He was so overcome by the occurrence that he went home and shot himself. The next day the treasure turned up, safe and sound, the receptacle having in a moment of absence of mind been stored away in an odd corner and overlooked.

Yeast-Do you believe there is such a thing as an hypnotist?
Crimsonbeak—What's that?
"Why, a person who can make you do something which you don't want to do."

IT IS EXPECTED THAT SHE WILL SAIL FOR

AMERICA ON SATURDAY. After all the ill-luck that has broaded over the Metropolitan Opera House this season, it was with a good deal of pleasure that Maurice Grau heard on Friday that Mme. Melba was likely to return from France sooner than had been expected. She went away a few weeks ago, by order of her physiclan, and it was thought that she would not be back till almost the very end of the season, if, in deed, she should come at all this winter. When Mr. Grau heard that she had telegraphed to Jean de Reszke that she would be back for some part of the tour of the opera company, Mr. Grau at once sent a message to the singer to ask her to make her return as early as possible, as he felt that her presence would be of the greatest value to the company in other cities.

In answer to this dispates, received the following: "Grau, Metropolitan Opera received the following the f cable Friday, Melba." A little later in the day Mr. Grau received a dispatch from C. A. Ellia, Mine. Melba's personal business representative who is in Boston, positively announcing that she would sall for New-York on the 25th of this month This news makes it almost a certainty that she will appear in the second week of the Chicago senson, which is the first week in March. With Mme. Earnes on the high road to recovery and Mme. Melba's early reappearance guaranteed, it looks as if the fortunes of the opera company had taken a favorable turn.

#### INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY. The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum, in att ...

the Samaritan Home for the Aged, was held at Sherry's yesterday afternoon and last evening. The afternoon was devoted to dancing for the young children, who were present in great force to e a chance at the wheel of fortune, which was in charge of Mrs. Robert A. McKim. Tables were arranged in the small ballroom for the sale of fancy articles, toys and flowers. One of the most booth, which was presided over by Mrs. Charles . Perkins, who was assisted by Miss Marie Win-71. Perkins, who was assisted by Miss Marie Winthrop, Mrs. C. Lawrence Perkins, Mrs. Honorins
Vall, Miss Stebbins, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss
Whittler, Miss Georgiana Wilmerding and Mrs.
Henry Grafton Chapman, Mrs. Robert G. Remsen,
who had charge of a table piled with embroderies
and toys, had among her corps of assistants Mrs.
Charles A. Childs and Miss Fannie Remsen. The
tea table was in charge of Mrs. James Hurry and
Mrs. Theodore P. T. Raill, while at the large fancy
table Mrs. James Benkard and Mrs. John N. Besk.
man had as their assistants Mrs. William C. Weit. Mrs. Theodore P. T. Raill, while at the large fancy table Mrs. James Benkard and Mrs. John N. Besk-man had as their assistants Mrs. William C. Whit-ney, Mrs. William P. Duzigas, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Beimont, Miss Beach, Mrs. Frederic Geobard, Mrs. H. Reiman Duval, Miss Bogers and Miss Margare, Middleton, Lander's Orchestra played for dancing, which was informal.

The first meeting of the Saturday Evening Roller Skating Club took place last night at the Berkeley Armory, in West Forty-fourth-at. There was a large attendance of members, who were received by the patronesses-Mrs. George W. Hubbell, Mrs. Theodore M. Ives, Mrs. Grinnell Willis, Mrs. Herbert C. Taylor, Mrs. Charles S. Foote, Mrs. Herbert, C. Taylor, Mrs. Charles S. Foote, Mrs. Henry E. Owen, Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke and Mrs. Bertram H. Borden. The next meeting of the club will take place on Saturday evening. February 27. The Committee of Arrangements for the season consists of Bertram H. Borden, Harris B. Fisher, Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., Arthur L. Doremus and Howard S. Borden.

JUNIOR PROMENADE AT PRINCETON.

THE DANCE PRECEDED BY AN AFTERNOON TEA AND A CONCERT.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 12 (Special) -The annual junior promenade was held last night in the Casino, and was the most brilliant society affair of the cason. In the afternoon from 4 till 6 a tea was given by the Ivy Club, at which about one hundred visiting women were present. Mrs. J. Grier Hibben and Mrs. L. B. Reid, of Princeton, and Mrs. C. L. Blair, of New-York, received. Several of the other clubs held open house. The Glee, Banjo and Mandala clubs gave a concert in Alexander Hall at 8 o'clock n the evening, at which many of the fair visitors were in attendance, besides the usual undergraduate audience. All the numbers were well received Mr. Jayne's solos attracting especial applause.

The promenade was held immediately after the

oncert, dancing beginning at 10 o'clock. The w of the Casino were covered with hangings of he and white, and from the celling were stretched his; bands of gauze, caught up in the centre additionable of roses. Banks of ferns and potted plant. alled one end of the ball, almost concealing the orchestra. At the rear of the hall temporary rooms were inclosed, and the howling alleys were divided off in the same way and trimmed with the college

Among the women present were the following: From Philadelphia, Mrs. James H. Stevenson, Miss McNeely, Miss McNeely, Mrs. A. J. Sloane, Miss Elizabeth Lee, Mrs. G. F. Jordan, Miss Jordan, Mrs. W. F. Donaldson, Miss Maud Donaldson, Mrs. Samuel Robb Hansell, Miss Jane C. Hansell, Mrs. Samuel Robb Hansell, Miss Jane C. Hansell, Mrs. John B. Lenning, Miss H. W. Potter: from New-York, Mrs. Dayton Corse, Miss Willams, Miss Merfick, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blair, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. E. H. Hayward, Miss Monford, Miss E. T. Monford, Mrs. Katte, Miss Henderson, De Misses McCook, Miss Nienole, Miss Henderson, De Misses McCook, Miss Nienole, Miss Polit from Pittleburg, Miss T. W. Bakewell, Miss Darlington, Miss Madelers, Miss King, Miss Brice, Miss Bicker, Miss Curtin: from Newark, Mrs. Elcox, Miss Elscox, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Miss Hollifield, Miss Downing, Miss Kirtland, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carter, Miss Carter, Miss Henderson: Mrs. J. Frank Supplee, Miss Jennie C. Supplee, of Baltmore: Miss Bright, of Poughkeepsel, Miss Kirk and Miss Sloane, of Rye, N. Y. Miss Z. B. Dean and Miss Stothoff, of Walkins, N. Y. Mrs. Ernest T. Fellowes and Miss Elzabeth Fellowes, of Englewood: Mrs. Greast, of Morristown: Miss Marce and Miss Patrott, of Dayton, Ohio; Miss Larter, of Cleveland; Miss Morristown: Miss Davidson, of Elizabeth: Miss Patrott, of Dayton, Ohio; Miss Larter, of Cleveland; Miss Nortis, of Richmond; Miss Kirtland, of Brooklyn, and Miss Sayles, of Princeton. Mrs. Mers. E. E. Green, of Trenton: Mrs. & Meredith Dekhrson, of Trenton: Mrs. Philip Jackson, of Newark: Mrs. E. E. Green, of Trenton: Mrs. C. E. Blair, of New-York: Mrs. J. M. Randes, of Philadelphia: Mrs. C. B. Hart, of Philadelphia: Mrs. C. B. Blair, of New-York: Mrs. F. G. Gordon, Mrs. J. G. Hibben, of Princeton: Mrs. E. S. Lewis, of Princeton: Mrs. Lewis, of Princeton: Mrs. J. Cooke, Mrs. Joseph Hutchinson and Mrs. B. Wells, of New-York.

L. Ald Of The COTTAGE SAMITARIUM. John B. Lenning, Miss H. W. Potter; from

IN AID OF THE COTTAGE SANITARIUM. "DAVID GARRICK" GIVEN AT CARNEGIE LYCEUM

FOR THE INSTITUTION AT SARANAC LAKE.

A large and fashionable audience filled Carnegte the presentation of the four-act comedy "David Garrick," for the benefit of the Cottage Sanitarium at Saranac Lake. The Tribune has at various time published descriptive articles of this admirable institution and the work it is doing up among the clouds of the Adirondacks, and it is only necessary to mention here that the proceeds of last night's entertainment were to go toward furnishing throughout the main building of the sanitarium. The management was unable last evening to tell the amount realized. but, from the crowded condition of the house

hex-office receipts.

The play of the evening was given under the direction. tion of Alfred Young, with the following cast

David Garrick Astreet Years

Mr. Simon Ingot Objection Cleacher
Squire Chay Arthur Lunean Molf
Mr. Smith William Milliam Richards
Mr. Brishh Wallam Milliam Richards
Mr. Jones James L. Laidaw
Thomas James S. Chishman

James S. Chishman

Mrs. John Machin Emmolt

Miss. Jeannette Connet

Miss. Leilyan Meyer

Miss. Leilyan Meyer

The audience was kept in an almost continuous state of laughter, and frequent applause rewarded

The audience was kept may amoust rewarded the efforts of those taking part. There was a musical programme by Lander's Orchestra. The list of patron-sees was a large one.

Among those present and in the boxes last evening were Mrs. E. L. Trudeau, Mrs. Do Willis James, Mrs. John Seely Ward, Ir. Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Mrs. George H. Beyrd, Mrs. Murray Livingston, Mrs. Cornelius Mitchell, Mrs. Murray Livingston, Mrs. Cornelius Mitchell, Mrs. James, Mrs. George E. Chisholm, Mrs. Robert B. James, Mrs. George E. Chisholm, Mrs. Holme May George, Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Jr. Mrs. Edward M. Schwah, Mrs. Suffife, Miss Goldelender, Miss C. A. Cisco, Miss Suffife, Miss Goldelender, Miss C. A. Cisco, Miss Suffife, Miss Goldelender, Miss C. A. Cisco, Miss Suffife, Miss Goldelender, Mrs. Markett, Mrs. Arthur Josah Macy, Lorillard, Miss M. A. Stimson, Mrs. Josah Macy, Mrs. John T. Lockman, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, Mrs. John T. Lockman, Mrs. Edward Haight, Mrs. Ams. James A. Boorman, Mrs. Edward Haight, Mrs. Mrs. James A. Boorman, Mrs. Edward Haight, Mrs. Charles H. Easton, Mrs. Riehard A. Elmer, Mrs. William Bunker, Miss Dike and Mrs. H. Walter Webb.

MODJESKA SERIOUSLY ILL.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 13.-Mme. Helena Modjesks

is seriously ill and her engagement here has been cancelled. Her manager, Mrs. Bouvier, hopes that she will be able to appear in a few weeks.